

# The Democratic Banner.

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## WOULD USE FORCE IF NECESSARY

### Wilson Would Preserve Rights Of The Americans

### President Makes Strong Declaration In Speech At Topeka

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—In two speeches in Topeka, the capital of Kansas, where pacifism is supposed to be almost paramount, President Wilson made the strongest declaration he ever has uttered of his intention to use the army and navy of the United States to preserve certain rights of her citizens.

So long as he is entrusted with the executive power, he said, he will stand ready to use our armed forces to maintain these rights of Americans: First to travel on the high seas on legitimate errands. Second, to carry on unrestrained commerce with the neutral nations and to sell food and clothing to peaceful populations wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law; third, to maintain the Monroe doctrine.

While the significance of these declarations sank into the minds of his hearers, who realized that the first applied directly to our controversy with the Teutonic powers, and the second to the British invasion of our commercial rights, the president said: "The final test of the validity, the strength, the irresistible force of the American ideal has come."

There was every indication that the president's arguments had won a response from the audience. A sentence that everybody seemed to like was when he said: "If Kansas will not fight, who will fight, that is to say, fight for principle, fight for an ideal, fight for character, fight for right?"

For the Topeka audiences the president outlined in detail the purposes for which the proposed armed forces of the United States would be used. "There is nothing," he said, "you would be quicker to blame me for than neglecting to safeguard the rights of Americans, no matter where they might be in the world. There are perfectly clearly marked rights guaranteed by international law which every American is entitled to enjoy, and America is not going to abide the habitual or continued neglect of these rights."

Would Safeguard Rights.

The president was equally emphatic in asserting his resolution to maintain the rights of Americans to unrestrained commerce with neutral nations. "There is another thing that we ought to safeguard, and that is our right to sell what we produce in the neutral markets of the world," he said. "We have the right to send food to peaceful populations wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law. We have the right to supply them with our manufactured products."

The president denied that he favored

ed a standing army any larger than it is necessary for the routine uses of peace. "The increase proposed for the standing army will bring it up to a strength adequate to the needs of peace and no further," he said. He declared that all the administration's continental plan contemplated was a sufficient number of civilians be trained in the use of arms and camp life, so in time of war they might be used to supplement the small standing army, a plan which he declared to be wholly consistent with the traditions of Kansas and all America.

The address delivered by the president in Kansas City was featured chiefly by the disclosure that if the administration's naval program is adopted the American navy will rank first among the navies of the world. At the conclusion of his address here the president asked his audience to sing "America." He stood dramatically, his left hand on his breast and head thrown back, as he sang.

## DEMOCRATS MEET IN COLUMBUS JUNE 1

### Problem of Delegate Declarations Put Up to Hildebrandt.

Columbus, Feb. 3.—It may depend upon Secretary of State Hildebrandt whether President Wilson or John Doe will be the declared presidential choice of Ohio delegates to the Democratic national convention, June 14, in St. Louis. The Democratic state central committee adjourned with the opinion that if President Wilson does not declare himself for president by Feb. 25, final date when candidates for delegates must file their declaration of candidacy, they may have to get a "dummy" to declare himself for president, so delegates may be elected at the primaries April 25.

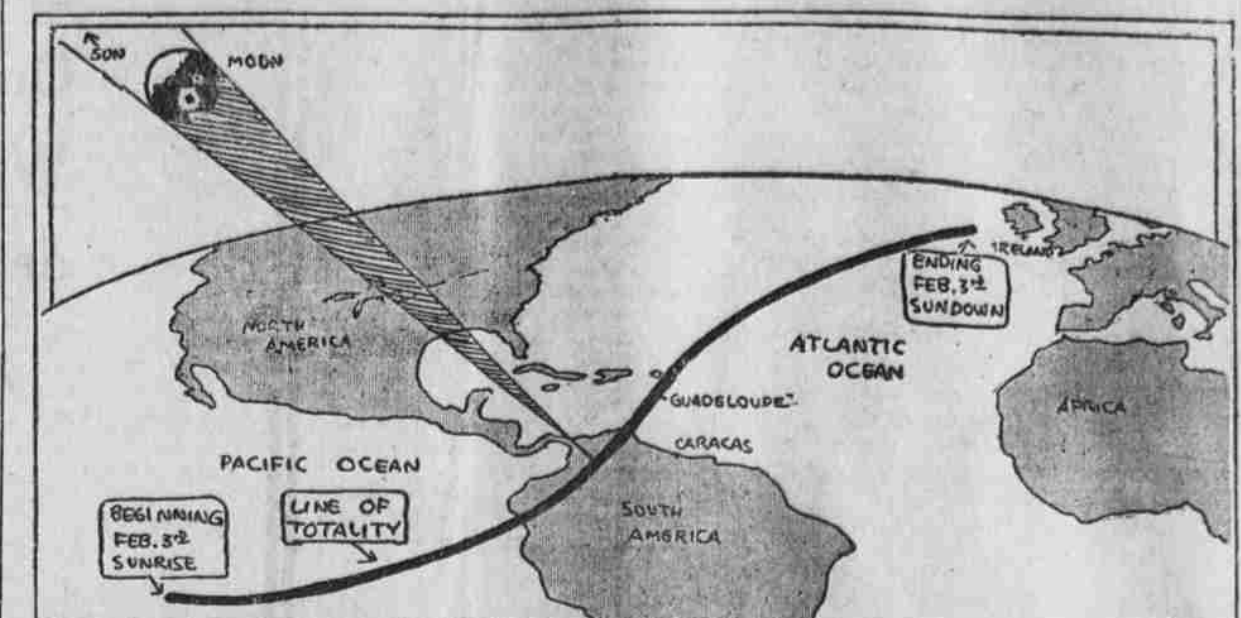
Columbus, by vote of 10 to 5, was chosen for the state convention to be held June 1. The convention at that time is expected to adjourn, subject to call for another meeting late in August, if subsequent developments should make it necessary. The state central committee also decided one delegate to the state convention shall be elected for every 500 votes cast for Governor Cox in 1914. This will give the convention about 1,000 delegates.

Because the constitution and statutes of Ohio provide each candidate for national delegate must, in order to have his name placed on the primary ballot, express both first and second presidential candidate choice, and that consent for using candidates' names must have been given, Chairman W. W. Durbin of Kenton appointed a committee to confer with Secretary of State Hildebrandt for an interpretation of the law.

Judge T. T. Shaw of Defiance was elected member of the committee to succeed Major J. W. Smith of Ottawa, who died last summer. Clarence N. Greer of Dayton was chosen to succeed Major Smith as secretary of the committee.

River Steamer Burns.  
Point Pleasant, W. Va., Feb. 3.—The steamer Lorena, well known Ohio river boat, was totally destroyed by fire while in dry dock here from an unknown cause. When the Lorena caught fire she was towed from the dry dock to the opposite side of the Kanawha river, where she finally sank. The loss is given as \$25,000. All members of the crew are safe.

## DOES PATH OF SUN'S ECLIPSE PORTEND EARLY END OF WAR? SOME FOLKS THINK SO



According to superstitious folk, the total eclipse of the sun of Feb. 3 is an omen of evil or good in the war. The astronomers reported that the eclipse would be visible as a partial eclipse in the United States, beginning in the Pacific ocean, moving eastward, crossing the north portion of Colombia, South America, north of Caracas, Venezuela, passing over the island of Guadeloupe, in the West Indies, and ending at sunset in the Atlantic ocean south of Ireland. Some folks believe that as the eclipse was scheduled to

## GERMANY WILL YIELD IN LUSITANIA MATTER

Washington, Feb. 3.—Germany's final answer to the American demands regarding the Lusitania is expected to reach Washington some time today. Whether the answer is to lead to a formal settlement or to a break in the diplomatic relations between the two governments is expected to be known definitely after President Wilson returns to Washington on Friday and has opportunity to examine it. The general belief here, though, is that Germany, having gradually yielded so many important points in the Lusitania case, will finally bow to the demands of the United States on the remaining differences. On the eve of

the arrival of the new memorandum German embassy officials professed strong confidence that it will meet the wishes of the United States.

### TO THE POINT

Fire in the Western Union building at Kansas City endangered the lives of 300 employees.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts withdrew his name from the presidential ballot in Minnesota.

Policeman John Aylward was shot at Chicago by two robbers, being the sixth victim of the police force since Jan. 1.

## ELEVATOR GIVES WAY

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—Five men were injured when a sidewalk elevator, on which they were standing, gave way and they fell fifteen feet into the basement of the East Ohio Gas company's building. All of the men, who were employees of the gas company, were removed to hospitals.

## CHARGED WITH PERJURY

Providence, R. I., Feb. 3.—The arrest on charges of perjury of the wife and sister of Henry Spellman, one of the negroes on trial with Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr, for the murder of her husband, enlivened the session. After they left the stand they were charged with contradicting their testimony before the grand jury.

### FOR TEN ROUND BOUT

Jess Willard and Jack Dillon Are Matched in New York.

New York, Feb. 3.—Jess Willard and Jack Dillon were matched here for a ten round bout, to be held in this city some time between April 10 and 22. According to the terms of the contract Willard is to receive \$32,500 and Dillon \$10,000, with the option of 15 per cent of the gate receipts. The promoters of the bout state that the contest will be held in an outdoor arena, in all probability, Dillon is a light heavyweight, weighing 170 pounds in condition. Willard weighs 240 pounds in fighting trim.

Turkish Heir to Throne a Suicide.  
London, Feb. 3.—The suicide of Yusoff Izzedin, heir apparent to the Turkish throne, is reported in a dispatch from Constantinople by way of Berlin. The message says the crown prince ended his life by cutting his arteries, while in his palace. Ill health is given as the cause.

Occupied by the British.  
London, Feb. 3.—Lolodorf, in the southwestern part of the Kamerun, has been occupied by the British. It was announced in an official statement issued by the war office, and large German convoys are passing across the southern border into Spanish Guinea.

Kills Self in Hotel.  
New York, Feb. 3.—William P. Rolph, thirty-six, a wealthy lumber merchant of Baltimore, committed suicide in the Hotel McAlpin by slashing his throat with a razor. The coroner attributed the act to ill health.

## STEAMER APPAM A PRIZE OF WAR

### State Department to Hold Vessel Belongs to Germany.

### BRITISH ASK RETURN OF SHIP

Ambassadors Spring Rice and Von Bernstorff Send Formal Notes to Secretary Lansing—Neither Side Consents Appam Is a Naval Auxiliary—Passengers and Noncombatants Ordered Released.

Washington, Feb. 3.—That the British liner Appam, brought into Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, will be held by the United States to be a German prize of war and not an auxiliary cruiser is the belief in official circles here. The neutrality board, which advises the state department on such questions, announced that the ship was a prize, but the announcement was recalled later, presumably because the state department itself has not acted.

The real point to be decided is whether the Appam shall remain in possession of the prize crew under the terms of the Prussian-American treaty or shall be returned to her British owners under the Hague convention. Indications were given that the state department will hold that the prize belongs to Germany.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in a formal note to Secretary Lansing, gave notice that the Appam came into Hampton Roads under the treaty which guarantees her to her captors. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, asked that the ship be returned to her British owners as a prize recovered under the Hague convention.

It was regarded as significant that neither the British nor the German authorities contended that the Appam was a naval auxiliary. Thus the United States is relieved of deciding a question which officials feared would become one of the most troublesome complexities of the war. As both governments concede she is a prize, nothing remains to be decided except her disposition.

The state department requested the customs authorities to land all passengers and noncombatants. Their case now goes to the immigration authorities. Foreign consuls will care for their own nationalities who are indigent. Those who can afford to do so are free to go on to Europe. Those who wish to remain in the United States must comply with the usual immigration regulations. Any Germans who elect to return to Germany and can not find ways to do so probably will have to be cared for by the government at some immigration station.

### LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 3.  
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8 40@8 50; shipper steers, \$7 00@8 25; butchers, \$6 75@7 15; heifers, \$5 75@6 25; cows, \$3 25@4 50; bulls, \$4 00@5 75; fresh cows and springers, \$6 00@6 50; calves, \$4 00@5 00.  
Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$8 00@8 50; Yorkers, \$8 00@8 50; pigs, \$7 25@7 75; roughs, \$7 25@7 40; stags, \$5 00@5 50.  
Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$5 50@6 10; wethers, \$7 75@8 25; ewes, \$4 00@5 00; mixed sheep, \$7 50@7 75; lambs, \$7 50@8 11 50.  
Receipts—Cattle, 125; hogs, 2,500; sheep and lambs, 8,000; calves, 50.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.  
Cattle—Native beef steers, \$6 40@6 50; cow and heifer, \$3 20@3 15; calves, \$5 50@6 10 75.  
Hogs—Light, \$7 35@7 85; mixed, \$7 55@7 95; heavy, \$7 50@7 95; roughs, \$7 50@7 45; pigs, \$7 25@7 50.  
Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$7 00@8 10; lambs, \$8 50@9 10 30.  
Receipts—Cattle, 14,000; hogs, 48,000; sheep and lambs, 14,000.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.  
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8 40@8 50; butcher steers, \$7 50@8 25; heifers, \$6 25@6 75; cows, \$5 00@5 50; bulls, \$5 75@6 25; top calves, \$11 50.  
Hogs—Heavy, \$8 25@8 50; Yorkers, \$7 75@8 00; pigs, \$7 50@7 75.  
Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep \$8; top lambs, \$11.  
Receipts—Hogs, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 300; calves, 50.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.  
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$7 50@8 00; butcher steers, \$6 75@7 00; heifers, \$6 00@6 25; cows, \$5 25@5 50; calves, \$11 00@12 00.  
Hogs—Yorkers, mixed, heavy, medium and lights, \$8 25; roughs, \$7 25; stags, \$5 75.  
Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$8 50@9 00; ewes, \$7 50@8 00.  
Receipts—Cattle, 200; hogs, 2,500; sheep and lambs, 1,000; calves, 150.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.  
Cattle—Steers, \$4 50@5 00; heifers, \$4 50@5 00; cows, \$3 50@4 00; calves, \$4 50@5 00.  
Hogs—Packer and butchers, \$8 00@8 25; common to choice, \$5 50@7 00.  
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3 00@3 50; lambs, \$5 00@5 25.  
Receipts—Cattle, 500; hogs, 2,000; sheep and lambs, 100.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.  
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine washed, 30c; half blood combing, 25c; three-eighths blood combing, 35c; 20c; delaine unwashed, 32c@33c.

## FREEDOM TO FILIPINOS

### If The House Agrees To Senate Action

### Senate Adopts Clarke Amend- ment to Philippine Bill.

### VICE PRESIDENT BREAKS TIE

Amendment Gives Absolute Independence to the Filipinos After Two Years and Not Later Than Four. Natives to Be Freed Without Agreement Among Nations as to Recognizing Their Independence.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate went on record in favor of absolute independence for the Filipinos after two years and not later than four years.

By a vote, 41 to 41, the vice president casting the deciding vote on the affirmative side, the senate adopted the Clarke amendment to the Philippine civil government bill, which thus directs the giving of independence to the people of the Philippines.

Efforts to head off the Clarke amendment and adopt in its place a provision giving the president wider discretion were defeated. Under the amendment adopted congress alone can undo the decision to give the Filipinos their political freedom and the president in the absence of any such legislation will be obliged to carry out the mandate of the Clarke amendment.

Furthermore, the action of the senate indicates that the Filipinos are to be freed without any agreement among the nations as to recognizing their neutrality and independence. The Clarke amendment as originally drawn provided that the United States should negotiate treaties of this character with the powers of the world, and if none would enter into such conventions then the United States was authorized to guarantee their sovereignty and independence for five years. This clause was voted out, leaving merely the bare declaration of independence.

Coaling Station Retained.  
The senate voted to retain a coaling station and naval base in the islands, so it is to be expected that when the bill is finally perfected it will reserve this as the only remnant of American authority in the archipelago.

The vote to strike from the Clarke amendment the authorization to the president to negotiate international agreements looking to the recognition by the great powers of the independence and neutrality of the islands was carried, 53 to 31.

On the final passage of the Clarke amendment, 36 Democrats and the vice president and five Republicans voted for the unconditional independence of the Philippines. Twelve Democrats and 29 Republicans voted against the Clarke amendment. The Sutherland amendment, which eliminated all guarantees by the United States, prevailed by a vote of 53 to 31.

In an effort to prevent the passage of the Clarke amendment Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Philippine committee, who had charge of the bill, submitted a compromise amendment, which he declared included all the provisions President Wilson had urged. The Hitchcock compromise was voted down, 58 to 22. It proposed that the independence should be bestowed on the Filipinos in from four to six years if a republican form of government was formed and approved by the people at an election. Many believe that the president will withhold his approval if the Clarke amendment passes the house in its present form.

## THE CREW IS SAFE

Halifax, Feb. 3.—An intercepted radio message relayed to the marine and fisheries department here indicates that the Japanese steamer Takata Maru has gone to the bottom and that the crew is safe on the steamer Silver Shell.

## COUPLE IN SUICIDE PACT

Delaware, O., Feb. 3.—The bodies of George Humphreys, thirty-five, whose home is believed to have been in Akron, and Jessie Dunlap, eighteen, formerly of this city, his sweetheart, were found shot to death under a stack of fodder by W. D. Strosvader on his farm seven miles north of Delaware. The couple carried out a suicide pact, according to a note left by Humphreys.

## FORMER JUDGE RELEASED

Columbus, Feb. 3.—James B. Koip, former probate judge of Darke county, was one of the eighty-six Ohio penitentiary prisoners granted paroles by the state board of administration. His parole is effective at once. He was convicted of embezzlement. Another Darke county prisoner, Val Lewis, who is serving a life sentence for murder, will be paroled as soon as he gets employment.

## SEVEN YEAR CLAUSE VOID

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 3.—On the ground that it contravened the constitution and is retroactive, Judge Goldsberry, in the common pleas court here, declared null and void the clause in the Ohio civil service law which declared that a city employee or other employee, holding office continuously and giving satisfaction for seven years or more prior to Jan. 1, 1915, was, ipso facto, in the classified